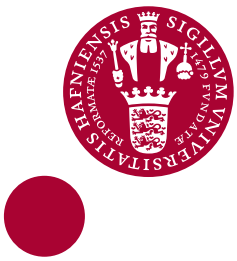


An experimental set-up and monitoring program for full-scale tests of six pemeable pavements systems in Chopenhagen, Denmark

Støvring, Jan; Dam, Torben; Jensen, Marina Bergen

Published in:
8th International Water Senitive Urban Design Conference 2013

Publication date:
2013

Document version
Early version, also known as pre-print

ENGINEERS AUSTRALIA

Stormwater

waterbydesign

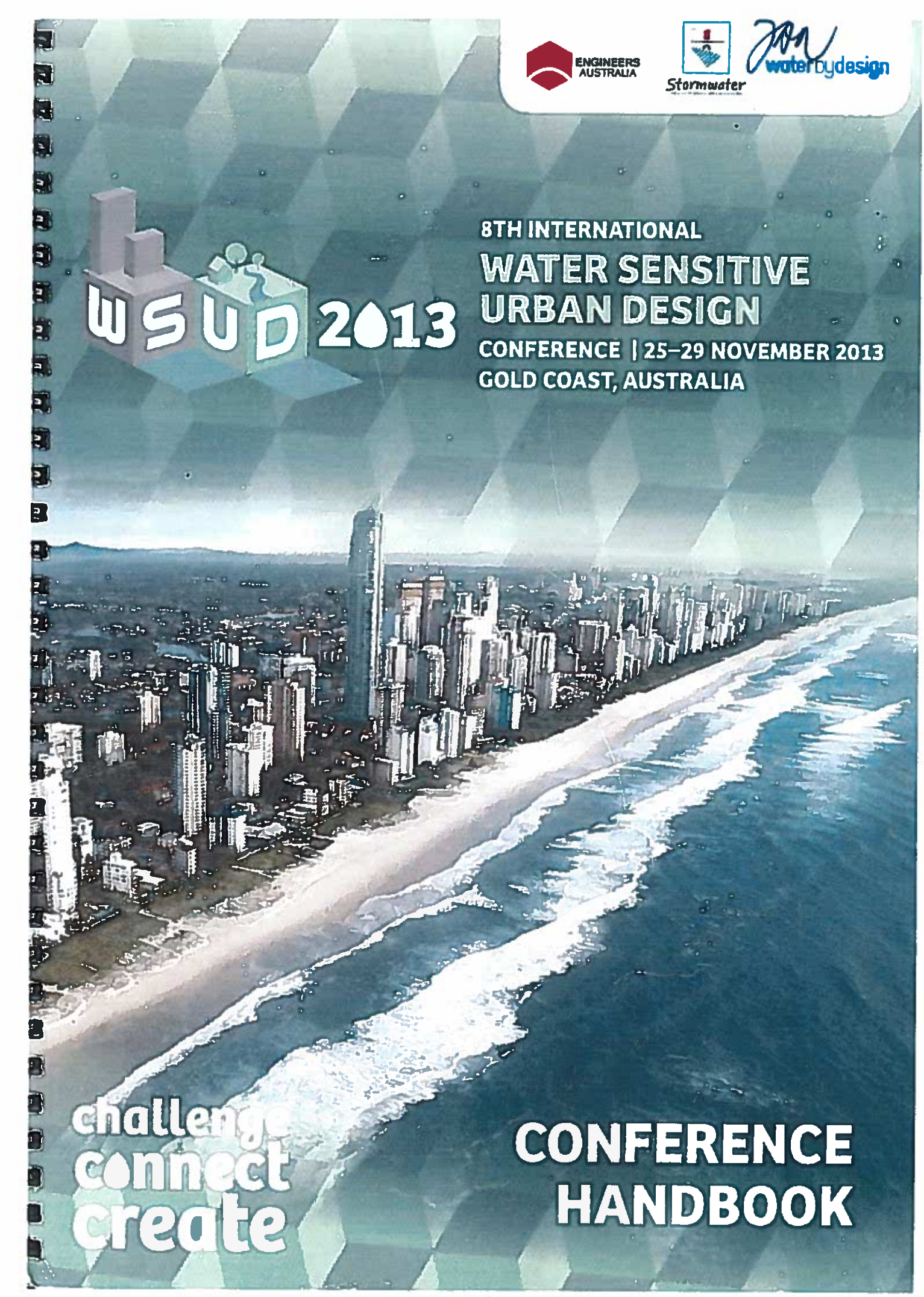
WSUD 2013

8TH INTERNATIONAL

WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN

CONFERENCE | 25–29 NOVEMBER 2013

GOLD COAST, AUSTRALIA



challenge
connect
create

CONFERENCE HANDBOOK

ARCHITECTURAL DREAMS AS POINTERS FOR WHERE TO FOCUS FUTURE RESEARCH

Jan Stovring,Torben Dam
Geosciences and Natural Resource Management, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark

Where to focus research within water sensitive urban design, is the key question of this paper. By studying drawings and project descript ons in the initial stage of a design phase, we can detect the architectural dreams of landscape architects and urban planners and thereby ident'y the points of interest to our research. In relation to WSUD, it is worth looking at the proposed use of SUDS. More proposals from the architectural competition, *Climate Change Adaption in Kokkedal* (2012) are chosen as representing typical issues related to the retrofit of Danish suburban areas. The methods are built on interpretive strategies, design evaluation and diagnosis (Deming, 2011).

TOXICITY CHARACTERISATION OF URBAN STORMWATER IN AUSTRALIA

Janet Y.-M. Tang[1,4], Rupak Aryal[2,4], Ana Deletic[3,4], Wolfgang Gernjak[2,4], Eva Glenn[1,4], David McCarthy[3,4], Beate Escher[1,3]
[1]Entox, The University of Queensland, Coopers Plains, [2]AWMC, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, [3]Monash Water for Livability, Monash University, Clayton, Australia, [4]CRC for Water Sensitive Cities, Australia

The contrast between rapidly growing population and limited water resources is a pressing issue of urban water supply. Rising demand for urban water exceeds supply, due to limited water sources and population growth. Stormwater harvesting has become an attractive alternative strategy to address this shortage, however, urban stormwater is also a major source of surface water pollution. Runoff from different urban catchments with source contributions from anthropogenic activities and various land uses causes variable contaminant profiles, thus posing a challenging task for environmental monitoring and risk assessment. A thorough understanding of raw stormwater quality is essential to develop appropriate treatment facilities for potential indirect potable reuse of stormwater. Only scarce data is available on stormwater toxicity, while some of the key chemical components have previously been characterised. We benchmarked stormwater samples from urban, residential and industrial sites across various Australian capital cities against samples from the entire water cycle, from sewage to drinking water.